VETERANS IN CONGRESS.

MEN WHO COULD MARCH IN THE GREAT PARADE TO BE

HELD IN THIS CITY. Every Military Rank Represented, from Major-General to Private Some Naval

Ranks Represented-Speaker Reed Acting Assistant Paymenter. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-The probable reunion of Union and Confederate soldiers in New York on the Fourth of July next excites genuine interest in the Capitol. There are fourteen Senators who served in the Union army and nineteen who were in the Confederate service. Of the members of the House, seventy served in the Union army and navy and thirty seven in the Confederate army.

If these Senators and Representatives could

be induced to appear in the procession on the Fourth of July it would undoubtedly form one of the most attractive features of the parade, They would fitly represent the heroes of the past generation. The best of feeling has always prevailed among the old Confederate soldiers and the Union veterans in Congress. Whatever ill blood has been displayed sectionally has come mostly from those who did not serve on either side in the war. The speech of Henry W. Grady at the New England dinner severa years ago seemed to mellow if not wipe out all vestiges of resentment. There were some pro-tests among the Union soldiers, however, after Major Saunders, a member of a New York Grand Army post proposed the health of Jefferson Davis at Savannah, but it quickly died away. The President of the historic Confedwas there in person. He was making his last journey through the South. He represented all that was herole in the ashes of the Confederacy. The toast was drunk amid wild enthusiasm. It was the rebound of Grady's speech, but it meant no devotion to the lost cause. On the contrary, it cemented more firmly the effect of Grant's generosity at Appo mattox, and clinched anew the loyalty of the South to the Stars and Stripes. After that Grand Army post appeared in the funeral parade of Jefferson Davis with hardly a ripple of protest, and a monument dedicated to the memory of the Confederate dead has been erected in Chicago amid the acclaim of both Union and

Confederate veterans.

The proposed reunion in New York, over thirty years after the war, ought to bury the last trace of the animosities awakened by the roaring of Beauregard's guns in Charleston harbor on April 12, 1861. A parade of the veterans who have achieved political distinction since the war will more than emphasize the complete unity of the nation. It will prove it a unity founded on affection as well as interest. A list of these veterans is in order. Let the Confederates head the column. They are our guests. It is a tribute that the victors assured-

ly ought to pay. In the van are John T. Morgan of Selma and James L. Pugh of Eufaula, United States Sen-Morgan entered the Confederate army as a private. He became a Brigader General and commanded an Alabama brigade. The record of this brigade is absolutely spotless. Pugh entered the Confederate service as a private in the First Alabama, but left the army to become a member of the Confederate Congress.

Following them are Senators James K. Jones of Washington and James H. Berry of Bentonville, Ark. Jones was a private who saw good service. Berry was a Second Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Arkansas. He lost his leg at the battle of Corinth.

Then come the Senators from Florida, Samuel l'asco of Monticello was a private in the Confederate army, and Wilkinson Call of Jacksonville an Adjutant-General.

Next in the procession comes the Lannes of the Confederate troops, Senator John B. Gordon of Atlanta, Ga. Originally he was the Captain of an Alabama company called the "Raccoon Roughs." He reached the rank of Major-General, and is now the Commander-in-Chief of the surviving Confederate Veterans. At is side stands his colleague, Senator Augustus O. Bacon of Macon, Ga. He was Adjutant of the Ninth Georgia, and afterward became a Captain in the regular Confederate army, where he was assigned to staff duty.

Both of the Kentucky Senators were Confederate veterans. Joseph C. S. Blackburn of Versailles was on Gen. Preston's staff. William Lindsay of Frankfort served from the be-

ginning to the end of the war.

A Louisiana Senator, Donelson Caffery of Franklin, is next in line. He was a private in the Thirteenth Louisiann, and was afterward on the staff of Gen. W. W. Walker. His colleague, Newton C. Blanchard of Shreveport, was too young for service, or he would undoubtedly have achieved high a native of Louisiana.

Both of the Mississippi Senators were prominent in the war. James Z. George of Carrollton was a Captain in the Twentieth Mississiphi. Afterward he was Colonel of the Fifth Mississippi Cavalry, George was a private in the First Mississippi Volunteers, commanded by Col. Jeff Davis, in the Mexican war. The Mississippi volunteers won great fame at the battle of Buena Visin in repulsing the assault of Santa Anna's troops. Edward C. Walthall of Grenada, George's colleague, entered the service in the Fifteenth Mississippi, and was made a

Major-General in 1804.
The Tennessee Senators would attract great atteation in the parade on the Fourth. Isham G. Harris of Memphis was Governor of Tennessee his native State, he was a volunteer aid upon the staff of the commanding General of the Confederate Army of Tennessee for three years. To his credit be it said that after the war he turned into the State Treasury every cent of money that he carried away with him, amounting to over \$400,000. His colleague, William B. Bate of Nashville, entered the Confederate army as a private, and became a Major-Gen etal. Three times was he dangerously wounded

There is a here among the Texas Senators He is Roger Q. Mills of Corsicana. He was a Colonel of the Tenth Texas, and served under

Ben McCulloch at Pea Ridge.

The old Dominion turns out a brace of heroes. They are John Warwick Daniel of Lynchburg and Thomas Staples Martin of Scottsville, Daniel was a Major in the Confederate army, and became Adjutant-General on Early's staff. Martin served as a private. Both upheld well the

honor of Virginia.

Last of all comes Senator Charles J. Faulkner of Martinsburg, W. Va. He was an aid on the staff of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, andafterward on that of Gen. Henry A. Wise. Faulk ner served throughout the war, and surren dered at Appomattox.

So much for Confederate veterans in the Sen-

Now let us look at the House of Representatives. There's many a hero among them! The first in line are the Alabamians. Richard H. Clark of Mobile heads the column. He was a Lieutenant in the First Battalion of Alabama Artillery. At his side stands George P. Harrison of Opelika, the youngest Brigadier-General in the Confederate service. He entered the army as Second Lieutenant in the First Georgia regulars. In the succeeding file are James E. Cobb of Tuskegee and John II. Bankhead of Fayette. Cobb was a Lieutenant in Company F of the Fifth Texas. He served in the Army of Northern Virginia until made a prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg. Bankhead served four years in the Confederate army and was wounded three times. Last of all alry, Gen. Joseph Wheeler. Nathan B. For-Wheeler might well be classed with Judson Kilpatrick, Alfred Pleasanton, Benjamin H. Grierson, William W. Averill, George A. Custer, and Aifred A. Torbert of the Union army.

Wheeler became a Lieutenant-General.

The only Representative from Arkansas who was in the Confederate army is Robert Neill of was in the Confederate army is Robert Neill of Batesville. He entered the service as a pri-vate in the First Regiment of Arkansas Mounted Riffes, and was a Capitaln at the end of the war Six of the Representatives from Georgia were Confederate soldiers. The first is Rufus E. Lester of Savannash, who served throughout the war with an unstained record. The second is Benjamia E. Russell of Bainbridge. He en-tered the Confederate army as a drummer boy

in the First Georgia, and afterward enlisted in the Eighth Florida Regiment, and became First Lieuteant. He was captured at Sallot's Creek. The third is ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp of Americus. He was a Lieutenant in the Tenth. Virginia. Crisp was captured on May 12, 1804, and confined in Fort Delaware until the end of the war. The fourth is John W. Maddex of Rome. He served as a private throughout the war. The fifth is Judge James C. C. Black of Augusta. He served as a private throughout the war. The fifth is Judge James C. C. Black of Augusta. He served as a private in the Ninth Kenituky Cavalry. The sixth is Henry G. Turner of Quitman. He entered the army as a private and came out of it a Captain. Of the cleven Representatives from Kentucky there is only one who was a Confederate soldier. He is James H. Mctreary of Richmond. He has been Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and was Lieutenant-Golonel of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavairy.

Two of the six Representatives from Louisiana are Confederate veterans. The first is Adolph Meyer of New Orleans. He entered the Confederate service in 1892, when a student of the University of Virginia. He served until the close of the war on the staff of Gero Gordo Williams of Kentucky. The other Confederate soldier is Henry W. Oxfen of Benton. He was a Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Missouri, and was afterward on the staff of Brig. Gen. Lewis Parsons. He was paroled at Shreeport on June S. 1895.

Three of the Mississippi Representatives were Confederate soldiers. The hist and most prominent is John M. Allen of Tupelo. John entered the army as a private soldier, says that John Allen was frequently captured by the Yankees, but was always immediately released, as the Yankees found it cheaper to fight him than to feed him. Allen of Tupelo. John entered the army as a private soldier, says that he was. He did not with the

farmer. The third is Thomas J. Strait of Lancaster. Ho was a private in Gen. Guest's brigade, serving afterward as a Sergeant until the apple tree began to drop its blossoms at Appomattox.

Four of the ten Representatives from Tennessee are Confederate veterans. The first is James D. Richardson of Murireesboro. He entered the service when eighteen years old and served nearly four years. He became Adjutant of the Forty-fifth Tennessee. The second is Nicholas N. Cox of Franklin. He was a Coionel under Gen. Nathan B. Forrest. The third is James C. McDearmon of Trenton. He served throughout the war in Cheatham's division and was wounded at Murfreesboro and Franklin. The fourth is Josiah Patterson of Memphis. He was a Lieutenant in the First Alabama Cavairy. After the battle of Shiloh lebecame Captain. Within the year he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and assigned to the command of the Fifth Alabama Cavairy. In the last year of the war he commanded a cavairy brigade, He surrendered the Fifth Alabama on the 19th of May, 1803. It is said to have been the last organized body of troops who surrendered east of the Mississippi.

Six of the thirteen Representatives from Texas were Confederate soldiers. Joseph C. Hutchesson of Houston was a private in the Twenty-first Virginia. He served uniter Stonewall Jackson, and surrendered at Appamatiox as a Captain of the Fourteenth Virginia, David B. Cullerson of Jefferson entered the army as a private, and came out as Colonel of the Elaberenth Texas. As Abbott of Hillsboro was a First Lieutenant in the Twelfth Texas Cavairs, George C. Pendleton of Belton was a private in a Texas cavalry regiment. Joseph D. Sayers of Bastron and Jerome V. Coekrell of Anson were in the Confederate service throughout the war.

Four of the ten Representatives from Virginia are Confederate range in the Army of Northern Virginia, surrondering at Appendit on the West when Fort Bonelson was captured, and at the battle of Shilich. After that he Johnel to Representation of Appendit on the State service

practic ought to be composed of Union to convertent, might well bend the column. Horn in North Carolina, he entered the Union army as a Lieutenant in 1801. He became a Brigadier and Brevet Major-General, and was mustered out on Jan. 15, 1805. He is the clior of the Hartford Courant, and has been Governor of Connecticut. At his said Gen. John M. Palmer. Scauter from Illinois, might march. Palmer is a Kentuckian by Burth. He became Coonel of the Fourierin Illinois and was promed of the Fourierin Illinois and was promed of the Fourierin Illinois and was promed in the commanded a division under dien. Pope in the operations against New Madrid and Island Number Ten, and afterward took an active part in the operations against Corinth and in the battle of Murfreesboro. Later on he became a Major-General and harassed Bragg on his retreat to Chattanooga. Re commanded a division in the battle of Chickamauga, and in October. 1805, neaded the Fourteenth Corns in the Atlanta campaign. In 1805, be commanded the military department of Kentucky. Palacer has been Governor of Illinois and is a typical veteran in aspearance.

Following these two Senators are Senators George L. Shoup of kinho and William A. Peffer of Topeka, Kan. Shoup was a First Lieutenant in the Second Colorado Infantry. Fefer was a private in the Ekityt-third Illinois. Next in file are Senators Cushman K. Davis of St. Paul and Knute Neison. He has been Governor of Minnesota.

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Next in line are Senators Redfield Proctor of Canden, N. J. Alien was a private in the Eighty-third Illinois. Next in line are Senators Georgian for the Hardward became a Cartain and Senators of the Tiert New Jersey and was angle Major General for gallant services on the field.

The next are Senators Redfield Proctor of Canden, N. J. Alien was a private in the First Division

Second Illinois Cayalry. He became Colonel of the regiment and served until January, 1806, campaigning in every secesting State except Virginia and the two Carolinas. He was wounded four times. James A. Connolly of Springfield is a native of Newark, N. J. He was a private in the 123d Illinois Volunteers, and rose to the rank of brevet leutenash. Colonel. Benson Wood of Effingham was a Captain in an Illinois regiment. Oriando Jucello of Carmir raised a company of cavairy and John School of Carmir raised a company of cavairy and John School of Carmir raised a company of cavairy and John School of Carmir raised a company of cavairy and John School of Carmir raised a company of cavairy and John School of Carmir raised a company of cavairy and John School of Carmir raised a company of cavairy and John School of Carmir raised a company of Cavairy and John School of Carmir raised a carmir

somework transcriptors of Whilm Henry Hatch, was a private in the Third Illinois Cavelry, George C. Crowther of St. Joseph Cavelry, George C. Crowther of St. Joseph Level out in 1945. John C. Tershey of Kaness City was a private in the Fourth Michigan; was wounded and taken prisoner at Getty-borg and nothing relieved in time to be present at the surrender of Appointation, John C. Tershey of Springfeld entered the Sorvice as a private, and was must reveal on the Strick Licitional. Who was in the Union army is close it. Stroke of Springfeld entered the Sorvice as a private, and was must reveal on the Strick Licitional. Who was in the Union army is close it. Stroke of Liccoln. He was a private in the Fiftieth Illinois, and was with Sherman in his march to the Colon of the Colon of Allania City, a private in the Sixtin New Jersey, but the Linea army. One is John J. Gardiner of Allania City, a private in the Fwelth New Jersey, serving until the close of the war. Eligit of the threty four Representatives from New Jersey, in the Linea army in the close of the war. Eligit of the threty four Representatives from Strick and the Strick was a sergeant may for the Twenty-skith New Jersey. Richard C. Semmon of the Thirteenth was on the staff of the Strick was a sergeant may for the Twenty-skith New Jersey. Richard C. Semmon of the Thirteenth was on the staff of the Strick was a serving and the staff of the Strick was a serving while the staff of the Strick was a like the staff of the Strick was a like the strick of the Strick was a like the strick of the Strick was a like the strick was a Cantain in the Strickenth New York. On Jan. 20, 1803, he was a close of the Second Brisson of the Tenth Army Corps. He wan a living depth of the Tenth Army Corps. He was a living depth of the Strick was a like the strick of the Wilder was a like the strick of the Wilder was a like the strick of the Wilder was a like the strick of the

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

become more skilled than it was five years ago, The price of labor is as high as it was, but the laborer can do more work in a given time than formerly. He has become used to his task. Being better paid than his English competitor. he works harder and to better advantage. Hence the actual cost for labor on American ships is now only a little more than the actual cost for labor on British ships, and that is the reason why this country is producing ships at prices that, according to Secretary Herbert, "compare favorably with prices for similar worl

The people of this country do not realize, probably, what the recent bids for the new battle ships signified in the reduction of cost. The bid of the Cramps was to build three battle ships and to armor two of the three for \$8,000. 000. These ships were not to be of the Navy Department's design. They were to be of the Indiana class, a fact which has escaped general notice. The Cramps have built two ships of this class. Note, now, the decrease in price. Their bid for the Indiana was \$3,120,-000. In their proposal for the new ships they estimated that the armor for two of them would cost \$1,500,000. That would leave three ships without armor, or \$2,100,000 for each ship. Five years ago the Cramps' price for a ship of this grade was \$3,120,000. This is a cheapening of nearly a million dollars in five years in the price of a battle ship.

There are other elements besides cheaper

steel and more skilful labor that enter into this tremendous reduction in price. The bid of class meant a great saving to them in a hunings that would be used. They had hundreds of patterns. The schedules of all the steel orders were already made out. Their engine builders, their machinists, their blacksmithsall their labor-would know exactly what to do and how to go to work in the most economical way and with the least loss of time. Because of the familiarity of their men with the task of duplicating the Indiana, they would be able to save in minor details, one might say, Few persons understand what experience

has done for the workmen in our shipyards. When we began to build a navy, ten or twelve years ago, we had to train our workmen. They went to work on a man-of-war as if they were building a merchantrean. But they soon found out that they had to do things differently in building a war ship. Wars-tip building is delicate work compared with merchantman building. The workmen had to study as they went along, but having one was produced with less waste of labor and time. The result has been that in ten years we have not only established our shipbuilding plants and equipped them with the best machinery, but we have equipped them with probably the best men to be found in such plants anywher on the globe. A good illustration of the improved skill of this labor is snown in the prices for the engines of our cruisers. The cert of the engines of the engi

WHY WAR SHIPS COST LESS.

STREE CHEAPER THAN EVER AND WORKMEN MORE SKILTUL.

One of the Besthaum and Shipshiders in the United States Believes Seven War Phipe Could be Built in a Single Vern'in This Country, Besides Pilly Torpedo Boats. Recreatery Herbert of the Navy Department in his recent annual report said that in five years the price of the Navy Department in his recent annual report said that in five years the price of the Navy Department in his recent annual report said that in five years the price of the Navy Department in his recent annual report said that in five years the price of the Navy Department in his recent annual report said that in five years the price of the Navy Department in his recent annual report said that in five years the price of the Interest of the Navy Department in the recent of the Many Department was been at the ships were not in at the time battle ships were not in at the time battle ships were not in at the time battle ships were not in at the time the screen years of the country, although the price of battle ships has declined about 30 per cent. In sha declined about 30 per cent. In the United States.

In other words, the United States have now reached the stage where they can produce ships practically as cheap as a they can be built in any other country, although the price of battle ships were not in an other country, although the price of the stage where they can produce ships gracely and the very ships in the relation of the cent of the work of two and a half cents now. Our steel makers have not only adopted new methods in operating the price of the first of the price of the material of which a vessel is made means in the reduction of cost.

Many reasons are given for the lessening of the cest of our naval vessels. The one of gracely in the price of the material of which a vessel is made means in the reduction of cost.

Many reasons are given for the lessening of the cest of our naval vessels in the price of the material of which a vessel is made means in the reduction of

complished.

The facts given above show, however, what our resources would be if our builders of ships our resources would be if our builders of ships and armor had a fair start and carte blanche from the Government to do their utmost.

THE NATY PERSONNEL.

Now Some of the Older Officers Come with Their Organization Plan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, -Still another bill for the reorganization of the navy personnel has been framed for transmission to Congress through the Secretary. It is the work of an association composed of older line officers, and is designed as a substitute for some of the more radical changes advocated by the younger officers with a view to their promotion.

As in the bill of Mr. Huling, the personnel is divided into ten corps, except that the word branch is substituted, so that instead of corps of the line, pay corps, engineer corps, and so on, the terms used are executive branch, accountant branch, engineer branch, and so on,

The new bill also does not merge the Commodores in the Rear Admirals, thereby increasing the latter from six, as now, to sixteen, but it retains the grade of Commodore, and yet inbill provides for 60 Captains, 100 Commanders and 74 Lieutenant-Commanders, but the new bill makes these do, 70, and 100 respectively The three grades now have 45, 85, and 74, so that the increase of Captains is balanced by the decrease in Commanders, and the decrease of four in Lieutenant-Commanders by the increase of four Rear Admirals. The total result is to give The lower grades are to be more rank and pay. such as to make the total number of officers the same as now, which last maximum is a provi-

same as now, which last maximum is a provision common to all the personnel hills.

The limit of the number of Insigns to thirty-five in any one graduating class of the Naval Academy is also the same as in previous bills; but a provision not in the Huling bill is one for the examination of Easigns and Junior Lieutenants for promotion within the three months before the expiration of four years service in their respective grades. This examination is to be conducted by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy. The candidates must have served three years on vessels commissioned for sea service, two of the years being on regular cruisers or war vessels. Ensigns not found qualified for promotion are to be discharged, honorably or otherwise, subject to the President's approval, except that the Board may find some worthy to be retained a year for examination with the next lower class of Ensigns.

Junior Lieutenants must have for promotion six years of sen service after graduation, five years being exclusive of staff service. But as, after four years service, all the qualified Ensigns become Junior Lieutenants, so after eight the latter become full Lieutenants.

Thus it is plain that the older officers think the weetling-out process should begin during the first years of service, and not among the Commanders and Lieutenants. Again, instead of selections for upper grades, seniority is to re-

the first years of service, and not among the Commanders and Lieutenant-Commanders, as the younger officers suggest. Again, instead of selections for upper grades, seriority is to remain, as now, the rule for promotion throughout the service, subject to examinations. However, the senior Cartain cantot be made a Commodare if over 23, and after June 30, 1816, even if 58 years of age, being then retired at three-fourths pay instead. But a Captain burred by age, or by wounds or sickness interred to the promoted to the grade of Commoders and then rotired. Captains below the fifth number of their grade, and also Commanders, are, after June 30, 1898, to be retired at the age of 58. Officers below Captain, after thirty-five years 'earlier, may unon their annitiation, at the President's discretion, be retired on the next higher grade. There are also provisions for retirements for disability and after a service of thirty years.

It will be observed that there is a lack of the discrimination of the Meyer bill against the 'hump,' or officers who graduated during certain years. A reserve list is indeed created both for the navy and the marine corpus, but it admits nersons who may have been honorably discharged after graduation, and adopts certain other provisions as to the uses of the reserve list, including the allowance of active pay, when employed in time of war, either ashore or at sea. This bill, like its predecessors, makes provisions for the sinff corps as well as the line, but it is the latter that, of course, is the matter of most interest in a bill proceeding from the older line officers. Congress will now have before it the views of nearly all the various parts of the service, both line and staff.

He is Vastly Different from the Wild

Dom Lippincott's Manazine. He is neither a bandit nor a highwayman, listurber of the peace, nor, in respect to formubreaker. Least of all, perhaps, is he a desperado. Within a month of the present writing a traveller on one of the Tennessee railways enseat sat an officer in charge of a "covey" of moonshiners flushed by him on the mountain the night before. There were twelve to the

the night before. There were twelve in the party. They had yielded without resistance to one man, and, most singular circumstance of all in the South, the deputy had not found it necessary to put them in irons.

At their trial the members of this party will doubtless plead guilty to a man, though a little hard swearing would brobably clear half of them: they will bee for mercy or for light sentences, and those of them who bromise amendment will most likely never be again brought in on the same charge, for the mountaineer is reine to keep his promises,

A venerable Judge, in whom judicial severity is tempered by a generous admixture of loving kindness and mercy, and whose humane decisions have made his name a word to conjure with among the dwellers in the waste places, tells a story which emphasizes the promise, tells a story which emphasizes the promise-keeping trait in the mountain character. A hardened sinner of the stills, whose first and second offences were already recorded against him, was once again brought to book by the vigilance of the revenue men. As an old offender, who had neither promised nor repeated, it was likely to go hard with him; and he begyed not for liberty, but for a commutation of his sentence which would send him to jail instead of the penitentiary, promising that so long as the Judge remained upon the bench he would neither make nor meddie with illicit whiskey.

He won his case and was sent to jail for a term of cleven months. This was in summer, and six months later, when the first shows began to powder the bleak summits of Chilhowe, the Judge received a latter from the capital, if was a simple hearted petition for a "furlough" of ten days, nathetic and eloquent in its primitive English and quality misspelling. Would the good Judge let him off for just ten days? Winter was coming on, and the wife and children were alone in the cabin on the mountain, with no one to make provision for they wants. He would not overstay the time, and he would recreate him to be a himself up to the Sherif

BETTER PURLIC BUILDINGS.

Prospect that Satisble Accommodation Will Be Given to Two City Departments. There seems to be at last a reasonable pros ect that the deplorable and indefersible crowding of public institutions, of which suc essive Grand Juries have complained, will be done away with by the simple expedient of the adoption by the Legislature of a law authorizing the city to issue bonds for the increased needs of the two departments of Public Charities and of Correction. Heretofore the Department of Charities and Correction (divided into two departments on Jan. 1) has been compelled to maintain itself from the appropriation raised each year by direct taxation. This appropria-

tion has been in the neighborhood of about \$2,000,000, and, while adequate for the running expenses of the department, has entirely fallen short of what was needed for new buildings The Commissioners of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, always reluctant to increase the budget, have refused to give such additional aid as the Charities and Correction Department demanded, and have usually cut down the estimates radically.
While other city departments—the Depart-

ment of Public Works, the School Department. the Dock Department, the Fire Department, and even the Street Cleaning Department—have received favorable treatment from the Legislature, which alone has the power to authorize the issuance of bonds, the Charities and Correction Department has been ignored and compelled to subsist and make provision for a yearly increase of cost from the ordinary appropriation.

This year \$1,750,000 has been appropriated for the Department of Public Charities and \$438,000 for the Department of Correction. But there is no provision in either appropriation for the new buildings and the repair of the old ones which are imperatively re quired. Blackwell's Island, the chief of the city prisons, was purchased in 1828. The main ouilding, the penitentiary, was erected in 1832. It was enlarged in 1858. The workhouse on almshouse was built, by prison labor, in 1846, The House of Refugeon Randall's Island was crected in 1854. The Insane Asclum on Blackwell's Island was built in 1848, and increased in size in 1871. The Charity Hospital on Black well's Island was opened in 1852, and the Ward's Island Hospital in 1876. The Tombs was built in 1846, but has been increased since, but not sufficiently to keen made with the increase in the number of prisoners. This resulted

but not sufficiently to keen nace with the increase in the number of prisoners. This resulted in twice as many prisoners as ceils, and the enforced refusal of the Warden to receive more prisoners in the overcrowded building.

The Corporation Counsel has sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment two bills he has drafted to do away with the present source of complaint. The first of these authorizes the Commissioners of Correction (with the consent and approval of the Board of Estimate) to erect as many buildings and take as many sadditions and alterations to existing buildings as may seem necessary, including the rebuilding and extension of the Tambs and an addition to the penitentiary. The second bill gives smiller nowers for the benefit of the Department of Charlies. The expenses necessary for these new buildings will be met, if the Legislature complies with the request of the city authorities, not as heretofore, from the proceeds of taxation, but from the issue of bonds by the Commissioner. About \$2,000,000 will be necessary for the work.

CALIFORNIA'S CINDER CONE. Plain Evidences of a Volcanic Eruption Less than a Century Ago.

From the San Francisco Chroniele The geological atias of the United States reently issued by the Department of the Interior contains a description of the Cinder Cone, California, prepared by Geologist J. S. Diller:

Looking southeast from the summit of Propect Peak a general view is obtained of the scene of a comparatively recent volcanic erup-tion at the Cinder Cone, ten miles northeast of Lasson Peak, California, dark, devolate, treeless lava field and Cinder Cone present a strong contrast to the deep green pine forest by which they are surrounded. From this point, better than anywhere else, excepting the summit of the Cinder Cone itself, is obtained a view of the hopper shaped depression of the crater. On the right of the lava field is ineg Lake, whose waters escaped through the lava into Lake Bidwell on the left.

When one obtains the first hear view of this cene the impression of its newness is vivid, and he looks in the expectation of seeing steam rising from the craters or lava field. The feeling of disappointment is somewhat allayed, however, when he observes charred trunks of trues, apparently long since dead, yet attesting the

scorching temperature in recent times. Descending from the summit of Prospect Peak toward the Cinder Cone, attention is at once arrested by the soft, dull-black volcanic sand which covers the surface and renders walking tiresome. At first it is fine and only liow thick the sand may be at the base of the cone is unknown, but one-fourth of a mile away in all directions it is seven feet in thickness, and it decreases as entirely to disappear at a distance of eight miles. Encircing the Cinder Cone at its base is a collection of volcanic bombs, ranging in size from a few inches to eight feet in diameter. They are much fissurea. and many of them have fallen to pieces, showing an interior of compact lava, while the sur-

face is somewhat scoriaceous and ropy.

Having arrived at the Cinder Cone, the first impulse is to climb to its summit. It is then that we become aware of its real composition, for, as we struggle up the steep slopes of loose material, the scorie, lapilli, and sand, improp-erly called cinders and ashes, give way under

that we become aware of its real composition, for, as we struggic up the steep slopes of loce material, the scrole, lapili, and sand, improperly collections and sheek, give way under our feet, and the clumbing is found to be early controlled circles and sheek, give way under our feet, and the clumbing is found to be early form, which is surprisingly smooth dark surface, showing no traces of waterways or other marks. It rises to an elevation of 640 feet above the sea, and 1700 percentage of 100 deep where and 1700 percentage of 100 deep where steep as it is no solble for such loose volcanle material to manntain, and are marked in many from 101 to 37 degrees according to the size of the volcanle frequency. The dull, sumbre super the by the carmine and orange colored lapilli on the southeasters side, so that, when viewed from his sof subset. The strangeness of the scene is greatly enlared by the samples of the volcanle colored apilli on the southeasters side, so that, when viewed from his sof subset. The strangeness of the scene is greatly enlared by the samples of the volcanle with official volcanles. On the summing of the cone we have a well-developed craver. The git has a depth of 240 developed craver. The git has a depth of 240 developed craver. The git has a depth of 240 developed craver. The git has a depth of 240 developed craver. The git has a depth of 240 developed craver. The git has a depth of 240 developed craver. The git has a depth of 240 developed craver, the git has a depth of 240 developed craver. The git has a depth of 240 developed craver, the git has a depth of 240 developed craver. The git has a depth of 240 developed craver, the git has a depth of 240 developed craver, the git has a depth of 240 developed craver. The git has a depth of 240 developed craver, the git has a depth of 240 developed craver, the git has a depth of 240 developed craver. The git has a depth of 240 developed craver, the git has a developed crave developed crave developed crave developed crave developed crave developed

GOV. MORTON'S CANDIDACY.

REED'S FRIENDS THOUGHTFUL OVER THE NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

nated for President by the Republicans Affected Adversary - Gov. Morton's Strength as a Compromise Candidate -Allieon and the Leading Politicians. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. The open aunoance-

ment of Gov. Morron's candidacy for the Re-publican Presidential nomination lessn't struck error to the hearts of the Reed men, but it has made them very thoughtful. First, they don't quite understand it. They wonder whether Mr. Platt and the other leading Republicans of New York are sincers in their support of Mr. Morton. Second, if these leaders are not sin cere, if they are acting on the theory that the nomination of Harrison for of McKinley, for that matter) may be most surely prevented if there is a large field of candidates at the beginning, then the Reed men are somewhat at a loss also, and that is why they are thoughtful. because if Reed is not to be nominated on the second or the third ballot, nor yet upon the sixth, how will he fare on the tenth or the twelfth, or perhaps the fifteenth? Will be have the requi site staying qualities as against McKinley, Harrison, and Allison, and perhaps against Mor-ton also? To be sure, it is not seriously believed here that Gov. Morton will be nominated. but undoubtedly he stands in the king row. There is just a possibility of his nomination, and at all events his entrance upon the field complicates matters very much for the leading candidates and for the "logical nominees" like Allison and Harrison, as well as for Reed.

It is insisted by the McKinley men, and gen erally conceded by the friends of the other candidates, that the ex-Governor of Ohio will ead all the others on the first ballot in the Convention. This is partly because a large number of delegates have already been pledged to him, and partly because McKinley is exored brother, in accordance with the customary Oldo idea and with the use of some of the money of the Hon. Mark Hanna of Cleveland and others, may be manipulated, and also in far-away and unaccountable communities like Missouri, Arizona, and Oregon, for instance, where the protection idea is most prominent in the minds of Republicans and where McKinley is deemed the best representative of that idea. It is generally admitted for was until the announcement of Gov. Morton's candidacy) that Speaker Reed would be second in the balloting at the start, because, as it was computed, he would have New England solidly, which is not vet certain. It was also expected that almost all the New York delegates would be for him, except a few in New York county, who might be for McKinley, though that was doubtful. and a few in Eric county who might be for Hardrison, though that was considered doubtful also, framsylvania, under the influence of Senator Quay, was counted upon to be almost solid for the Malor man. These calculations have been considerably upset by the tinkling of the Morton boom, which takes away at one tell awoop the New York delegation, or three quarters of it. If Mr. Clarkson is right in saying that tioy, Morton will pek up a considerable number of delegates in the South, there, too, the chances of Reed as well as those of McKiniey may be considerably tolured; for the triends of Reed have laid their plans very carefully to divide, if not to capture entirely, as many Southern delegations as possible.

Next to McKiniey and Reed in the balleting would probably have come, according to the and a few in Eric county who might be for Hard

if not to capture entirely, as many Southern delegations as possible.

Next to McKinley and Reed in the balleting would probably have come, according to the old calculation. Allison of lova, and fourth, Harrison of indiana, who was expected to have a small number of delegates, but to prove a very dangerous connectior of all the others because the second emice of so many. If Gov. Morton that's with 100 delegates he could evidently stand third on the first ballot, and his position could truthfully be said to be more advantageous than that of either McKinley or Reed; because the great feet on the part of the friends of thase candidates is that if one of them is nominated in the first flush of enthusiasm, say by the third or fourth ballot, neither will be the candidate. Thus the compromise candidates would be put immediately to the front, where they want to be.

It was thought that Allison's chances were the best of all. The pneumatic-tire statesmun from Dubuque was unobjectionable to the friends of Reed, and even of McKinley, and he had a distinct and good-sized following of his own; and, what might be still more important for him, the great bulk of managing flepublicans, who are determined to prevent the nonination of Harrison if they can do nothing else, were very likely to be obliged to resort to some candidate like him, and to do it pretty quickly if they wanted to make sure of beating hisrrison. Such a contingency was held to be Allison's great hold. It will also be a preat consideration in favor of Gov. Morton how. For if Allison should seem impossible at the last moment, as flarrison always is to these managing politicians. Mr. Morton's chances would be Lebeci wonderfully. He is unobjectionable to the nutional politicians. They like him, and decend upon him. They have handled his nearcy and they know that there is plenty of it for all proper uses, of course. They like Morton, and they don't deny it.

and they know that there is plenty of it—for all proper uses, of course. They like Morton, and they don't deny it.

The managing politicians like Allison, it is true, and they don't deny it; and at least until the advent of Gov. Morton as an avowed candidate they looked upon the lowe candidate as the most available man with whom to beat Benjamia Harrison. The Indiana candidate they cannot contemplate with any patience. Now they are turning their attention to flow. Morton as an available and logical candidate with whom a sun available and logical candidate with whom a maximable and logical candidate with whom to make certain the defeat of the austere and objectionable floosier.

It has been asked here whether Mr. Platt, and with him, of course, thanners M. Depow, Warner Miller, and Edward Lauterbach, the others of the new Hig Four, are sincere and determined in their support of Morton. The common answer is that they are, for the reason that they probably have considerations personal to themselves for supporting Gov. Miston. One enterprising politician here has gone so far as to write a slate of fine, large things walch various prominent Republicans are to secure for themselves if the Morton nomination should go through, and, while its seems somewhat visionary, it is worth quoting. Here it is: